FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARGENTINE, PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

PY181530 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 17 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 17 Jun (TELAM)--Peru expressed its solidarity and full support relating to the just demands of the Argentine Republic regarding the Malvinas Islands and repeated its confidence that the current negotiations regarding this situation will shortly lead to the effective exercise of Argentine sovereignty.

This is stated in the joint communique released by the Peruvian and Argentine Foreign Ministries, in which the foreign ministers express their satisfaction regarding the extensive agreements that have been reached in important political spheres during the visit of the Peruvian president, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez.

The communique, signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya and Argentine Foreign Minister Air Force Maj Gen Carlos W. Pastor (ret), also highlights the important agreements achieved by the two countries.

The communique also stresses, among other matters on which extensive agreements have been reached, the importance of the Matarani-Buenos Aires railway; the cooperation between the two countries regarding the peaceful use of nuclear power; the strengthening of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation; and the increase of bilateral relations in various fields.

The text of the communique is as follows:

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic and the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Peruvian Republic express their satisfaction regarding the broad agreement reached in important areas of political action, as demonstrated by the mechanism of consultation established in the joint declaration signed by their excellencies the presidents of the Argentine and Peruvian republics on the occasion of the meeting between the chiefs of state in Buenos Aires between 14 and 17 June 1979.

"On this pleasant occasion, their excellencies the foreign ministers of the Argentine and Peruvian Republics signed an agreement on social security and an additional protocol of the agreement regarding cooperation in the area of the peaceful use of nuclear energy; they also exchanged notes regarding the procedure for refinancing the Peruvian foreign debt, the implementation of lines of credit for bilaterally and temporarily implementing the agreement regarding international land transport between the southern cone countries.

"The two foreign ministries also are happy to announce that agreement has been fully reached on the following matters of mutual interest:

"1. Peru's solidarity with and full support of the just demands of the Argentine Republic regarding the Malvinas Islands, reiterating the confidence that the current negotiations will lead in a short time to the effective exercise of Argentine sovereignty.

"2. The convening in Lima on 8 September 1979, the day of Peruvian-Argentine friendship, of the sessions of the cultural joint commissions which were established by the cultural agreement which is in force between the two countries.

"3. The importance of the Matarani-Buenos Aires railway, which will strengthen the physical integration of important geographic areas of the Pacific and Atlantic ocean basins, thus helping the economic and trade development of the linked countries and their trade with the nations of the rest of the world.

"4. Their satisfaction regarding the way and efficiency with which the cooperation between the two countries is being implemented in the field of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in Peru and the coordination of its nuclear-electricity programs and the cycling of nuclear fuels.

"5. The improvement of existing cooperation in aerospace matters and between the meteorological services of Argentina and Peru.

"6. The strengthening of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation, taking into account the positive results which have been achieved to date.

"7. The holding of a special meeting of the special Peruvian-Argentine coordination commission, between 11 and 14 June 1979, the results of which will be a valuable contribution to increasing trade relations, including various areas of cooperation between the two countries, and

"8. Peru's offer of a line of credit amounting to $20 million for Argentina's purchase of Peruvian products, which the Argentine Government notes with pleasure.

"They also express their satisfaction regarding the agreement signed between the Argentine Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of Lima which, with a view to strengthening the relations between the private economic sectors of the two countries, at this time agrees to the creation of a mixed Argentine-Peruvian committee."

PASTOR WILL NOT ATTEND OAS MEETING

PY200102 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 20 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (AFP)--It was officially confirmed here tonight that Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor will not attend the OAS consultative meeting. The Foreign Ministry announcement points out that Foreign Minister Pastor gave "precise instructions" today to his OAS ambassador, Julio Cesar Carasales, to represent him at the assembly.

According to the remarks made last Monday by the under secretary of foreign affairs, Carlos Cavandoli, the Argentine position regarding the Nicaraguan crisis consists of obtaining a cease-fire, preventing internationalization of the conflict and finding a solution within the OAS.

COURTS REOPEN CASE OF CHILEAN GENERAL'S MURDER

PY191352 Paris AFP in Spanish 0516 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 18 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Argentine courts have reopened the case of the murder of Gen Carlos Prats Gonzalez, former commander in chief of the Chilean Army. General Prats died with his wife Sofia in a terrorist attack which took place on 30 September 1974 in the Palermo neighborhood of Buenos Aires.

According to remarks by the general's relatives to Radio Cooperativa in this capital, the case had been closed "for lack of evidence." The sources added that the Argentine court had sent a questionnaire to the U.S. courts to be answered by Michael Townley, former agent of the dissolved DINA (National Intelligence Directorate). Prats' relatives have reiterated their hope to Radio Cooperativa that this case will be completely elucidated by the Argentine court.

General Prats Gonzalez was commander in chief of the Chilean Army and interior minister in the government of the late leftist President Salvador Allende (1970-73).

YASIR 'ARAFAT VISIT IN AUGUST

PLO May Buy Newspaper

PY192154 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 19 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--A PLO source in Brazil disclosed here yesterday that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat may visit Brazil in July, and that the PLO has been studying the possibility of buying a newspaper and a radio station in Brazil "to defend Palestinians and to break the barriers the PLO is still facing in most Latin American countries." Farid Sawan, PLO representative in Brazil, told a group of friends in Rio de Janeiro yesterday that he does not want to maintain any political contact with Governor Paulo Salim Maluf "because he is a weak person."

'Arafat Seeks To Meet President

PY200313 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 20 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--In a telephone call to the PLO representative in Brazil, Farid Sawan, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat confirmed tonight that he will come to Brazil in August as soon as the conference of Arab countries ends in Syria. 'Arafat will then come directly to Brazil where he intends to meet several Brazilian officials, including President Figueiredo himself. This information was disclosed by sources close to the Palestinian movement in Brazil, which is gaining significance with the arrival of Farid Sawan.

FOREIGN MINISTER WILL NOT ATTEND OAS MEETING

PY200254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0057 GMT 20 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 19 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here tonight that Alarico da Silveira, the Brazilian ambassador to the OAS, will represent the country at the consultative meeting aimed at finding a solution to the Nicaraguan civil war. This information was released by the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, noting that Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will not go to Washington to attend the meeting proposed by the United States.

DEPUTY URGES BREAK IN RELATIONS

PY200027 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy Iram Saraiva today advocated the breaking of relations between the Brazilian and the Nicaraguan governments, and Deputy Octacilio Queiroz regarded as disappointing Itamaraty's position on the Nicaraguan conflict.

BRIEFS

PARANA SOYBEAN CROP--Londrina, Parana--The 1978-79 soybean crop in Parana State should total about 4 million tons, according to a report from the state's agricultural secretariat. Prior estimates had placed the figure at 5.59 million tons, but effects of the prolonged drought here have resulted in a revision of the figure. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 79 PY]

ALCOHOL-POWERED VOLKSWAGEN--The press office of the Volkswagen car enterprise has issued a communique stating that assembly-line production of alcohol-powered cars will be launched before the end of the year. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 12 Jun 79 PY]

OPPOSITION LEADER COMMENTS ON PASTORAL LETTER

PY160357 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 15 Jun 79 p 11 PY

[Text] "I believe the pastoral letter makes a partial evaluation of the situation the country is experiencing. The letter points out some positive facts, one of which, perhaps the most important, is the important role of the press, which is no longer a simple means of information and is trying to become the means for forming opinion." These remarks were made by Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), at the beginning of his comments.

He then said that this role of forming opinion "is essential in the press of any democratic country but has systematically been avoided by the independent press until a few months ago when from sporadic commentaries has emerged a guide for public opinion on various aspects of national life. The pastoral letter recognizes and values this change, and in doing so interprets the opinion of people with healthy consciences in the country."

He added: "The other aspect the letter points out as a negative factor is probably the most harmful element of the totalitarian regime we have been experiencing for so many years--that is, the administrative corruption which also leads to the corruption of habits and ideas that people have on the values which should govern human behavior."

He also said: "The pastoral letter says it very clearly and points out concrete facts, but perhaps what it does not say is that this corruption which has invaded all levels of activity of the national life has impunity as its main cause. Both officials and those responsible for maintaining ethical values within the limits demanded by Western and Christian civilization have not fulfilled their role, and in their desire for unlimited profit have used methods many times in violation of morals and even the law in order to get rich quickly to reach a certain socioeconomic position. They boast about this practice and do not intend to abandon it even when they have been dismissed due to the seriousness of the irregularities they have committed."

He said: "I have said impunity, because if my memory does not fail me, none of these people who have been dismissed from their positions have been processed to justify the source of their quick wealth, and particularly to sanction them for the irregularities committed."

He added: "The greatest punishment they have received has been dismissal. Based on this example, the entire administrative structure tries to take the greatest advantage as soon as possible of the benefits of an administrative or political position or any other to get very rich fast so that when they are dismissed they will have their pockets lined and can enjoy their illegal profits and wealth and sometimes even take part in apparently legal and honest activities."

Martinez Yaryes added that the church has emphasized that this is the greatest harm done and that the restoration of ethical values is the most difficult task for any government.

He said: "What is also missing in the pastoral letter regarding negative aspects is the fact that currently the institutions which maintain and uphold democracy in a country have been persecuted and the government has tried to destroy them. I am referring specifically to the pressure groups, the most important being the political party. The government has used some leaders with the purpose of forming puppet political parties to create a false democratic image."

He also pointed out that the workers and peasant organizations, which are also the pillars of genuine democracy, have also been systematically persecuted and only those exist which are strongly controlled by the regime. [paragraph continues]

Something similar has been done with student organizations and professional and business associations so that totalitarianism can control all these pressure groups and therefore prevent the free movement of ideas and demands for improvements from the members of their organizations.

He added: "Perhaps because of these two facts, both administrative corruption and the repression of opinion groups, we can say that although there are fewer political prisoners and more freedom of information and opinion, the general balance of the national situation still shows more negative than positive elements. The hope is that the people will become more conscientious in their role of defending their interests through their legitimate union, professional and political organizations and through them promote the necessary changes which would enforce not only a representative democracy, but an open and general respect for human rights."

PATRIA Criticizes Opposition's Interpretation

PY162000 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 16 Jun 79 p 24 PY

[Note: Intellectual Dishonesty]

[Text] We are entitled to believe that the bishops' letter deserves to be called respectable, fair and well-balanced. The authority of the church applies to all of us. The leadership of the church is not divided into opposition and officialism. The authority of the church has overall validity, nationwide validity, due to the very high percentage of Catholics in our country.

Therefore, to seek leaning of partiality in something which applies to all is one of the most distressing examples of intellectual corruption which affects our country, evidenced by men who pose as leaders, who say they have the almost apostolic mission to restore democracy while happily engaged in distorting the meaning of things and using the respectable words of the bishops to serve their own purposes or to appear as the owners of absolute truth by means of partial or biased interpretations.

Corruption has its degrees, and the worst is intellectual corruption, because it is the most deliberate and perverse of all, because it takes advantage of someone else's ideas, adjusting them to its own molds, because it distorts noble and respectable concerns to make them fit the filthiest of personal lusts, factional ambitions or active frustration.

We have read the bishops' document with great attention. We view it as a statement of position and a call to society, for whose spiritual guidance they are responsible.

The document condemns evil both in the spirit of bad public servants and of the opportunists, the greedy, the people who take advantage of the misfortune of others, those who incite unaware consumers to engage in the pursuit of unnecessary luxuries and expenditures, the capitalists greedy for easy profit, and the merchants who exploit the weaknesses in peoples' behavior.

But here come the corrupt, dishonest intellectuals trying to turn the pastoral letter into a political pamphlet, an action which is a terrible sin against intelligence and conscience and a deceiving, irreverent and stupid way of attributing to church leaders a political position critical of the government alone, and not, as it should be, of the evil trends which endanger the moral health of Paraguayan society.

Thus we are entitled to believe that if the "leitmotiv" of the pastoral letter is for the moral degradation of our society, the bishops must be even MORE concerned now because their letter has served as a catalyst for surfacing miasma that evidences the intellectual rot of the leading class of the opposition, which is capable of the enormous vileness of turning an apostolic opinion into an instrument for the fulfillment of their base lusts and the appeasement of their unending frustrations without any respect whatsoever for the superior motives and the investiture of those who signed the pastoral letter.

TWO NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED FOR 30 DAYS

PY181735 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Through Resolution No 435, the Interior Ministry has ordered the suspension of printing, publication and distribution of the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA for 30 days. Asuncion, 18 June 1979.

Whereas, [as a result of] the latest editions of the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA in this capital and given:

That in the recent past the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA--in addition to making biased criticism against government decisions and high-ranking government officials--have been creating a climate of demoralization and a state of confusion among the people by disseminating sensationalist, false and tendentious reports.

That, in addition, on several occasions, high ranking government officials have been slandered and made to appear ridiculous, which is not in keeping with the respect deserved by those who are in charge of the public sector.

That, undeniably, by publishing international news related to dramatic events in other countries and making absurd comparisons, the directors of those newspapers are perversely trying to create a climate of panic, anxiety and tension among the people.

That the freedom of the press--an achievement of the Paraguayan people--has as its goal sound and constructive criticism and its implementation will therefore not allow persons and institutions to be slandered and thus create hatred among Paraguayans and divert the real objective of the press.

That Article 50 of the National Constitution establishes it to be the fundamental task of the government to defend the honor and reputation of the people.

That the exercise of freedom of expression is limited by Article 71 of the National Constitution, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 50, 71 and 80 and the appropriate clauses of the constitution, the interior minister in his capacity resolves:

Article 1. To suspend as of today the printing and distribution of the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA for 30 days.

Article 2. To advise who it may concern and to implement this.

It is so ordered. [signed] Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro, minister.

LA TRIBUNA Appeals Decision

PY190139 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 79

[Text of letter sent to Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro by Oscar Paciello, director of LA TRIBUNA, on 18 June]

[Text] Availing ourselves of our right to make requests to government officials, we are hereby writing to Your Excellency to request the revision of Resolution No 435, issued today, based on the following reasons:

1. We are not going to pass any judgment on the reasons outlined in the preamble of the above resolution, since they are all of a subjective nature and are consequently open to conflicting viewpoints.

2. We want to state, however, that the measure ordered by the above resolution will seriously affect not only the normal functioning of the press--a fact which must have been duly considered--but also the fate of thousands of workers who suddenly find themselves deprived of their honest jobs. We believe it is the duty of the state to protect persons who must work to survive, and this fact alone should justify this request.

3. Apart from this fact and from the economic loss experienced by our publisher, we also want to point out that there is absolutely no legal provision warranting this measure, since the National Constitution emphatically states in Article 62 that freedom of expression and information without censorship cannot be violated and no law will limit or disrupt this freedom except for those cases outlined in the preceding article. And Article 61, after amply guaranteeing freedom of thought and opinion, only bans the dissemination of hatred among Paraguayans, the promotion of class struggle and the praising of crime or violence, and no reasonable person could charge us with having committed these acts.

4. In view of the above constitutional provision, the absolute lack of implementing laws and regulations and the nonexistence of normative rules establishing punishment--nullum crimem sine lege--it is proper to state that such a long suspension, which has no known international precedent, is a punishment which is undoubtedly out of proportion with the alleged violations of principles brought against us, without our having the right to defense and due process. This being the case, and considering the obligation we Paraguayans have to contribute to the enhancement of our democratic institutions, we hereby request Your Excellency to reconsider your decision by repealing the above resolution, or at least by reducing the punishment to avoid causing undeserved injury to so many press workers.

We wish to convey you our highest consideration.

ULTIMA HORA Protests Suspension

PY191617 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Text of letter sent to Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro by Demetrio Rojas, director of ULTIMA HORA, on 18 June]

[Text] In reference to Resolution No 435, issued today, I address your Excellency to request the revision of that measure which, although it is based on interpretations of several articles of the National Constitution, we feel is of a subjective nature and with which we soundly disagree.

In addition to other reasons which have to do with the letter and spirit of our constitution, we base our request on the fact that all citizens have the right to freely express their ideas, insofar as the criticism does not promote class struggle and the spreading of hatred among Paraguayans (Article 71), and on the following article (72--rights and guarantees) which states that the freedom of the press is inviolable, a principle which has governed the implementation of our press mission in the country, and which overrides other charges brought against us.

Apart from this fact and from the economic loss experienced by our publisher, we also want to point out that there is absolutely no legal provision warranting this measure, since the National Constitution emphatically states in Article 72 that "freedom of expression and information without censorship cannot be violated, except for those cases outlined in the preceding article," and this article, after amply guaranteeing freedom of thought and opinion, only bans the "dissemination of hatred among Paraguayans, the promotion of class struggle and the praising of crime or violence," and no reasonable person could charge us with having committed these acts.

Based on these provisions, the absolute lack of implementing laws and regulations and the nonexistence of any normative rule establishing punishment, it is proper to state that the 30-day suspension--a long suspension which has no known international precedent--is a punishment which is undoubtedly out of proportion with the alleged violation with which we are charged. Furthermore, we have not had the right to defend ourselves or receive due process.

Considering the obligation we Paraguayans have to contribute to the enhancement of our democratic institutions, we hereby request a reconsideration of the measure leading to its repeal or at least to the reduction of the punishment, which adversely affects so many workers.

We wish to convey to the minister our greetings with the highest consideration.
[Signed] Demetrio Rojas.

Interio Minister on Press Freedom

PY192115 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 19 Jun 79 p 13 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro stated yesterday that "we have always been aware of the importance of freedom of the press, but when the media do not adjust to guideline or try to create a state of mind which does not exist in the country, then the government and the thousands of Colorado Party members who support it will stand firm to prevent democracy from being distorted. These remarks were made by the Interior Minister after a Colorado Party political event in the capital's 22nd ward which was also attended by the president of the nation.

Denouncing the lack of truth in news of a sensationalist nature, as he did previously during a televised interview in which other ministers of the cabinet took part, the interior minister also stated that the government would not allow "commercial journalism to make use of the media as a channel to sell its information."

When questioned by this newspaper yesterday afternoon, the press under secretary of the presidency preferred not to evaluate the Interior Ministry's resolution ordering the suspension of publication and distribution of the newspaper ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA. Anibal Fernandez answered, "I have no comment to make. I will not make any statement."

HOY Notes PATRIA's Silence

PY191711 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jun 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] Regarding the government order which has suspended the publishing of two newspapers in the capital, the director of the newspaper PATRIA, Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina, did not wish to make any type of comment on the matter. He limited himself to a "no comment."

At the same time, the chief editor of the same morning newspaper, Mario Halley Mora, was asked for his opinion, but his answer was also: "No comment."

PATRIA Responds

PY191723 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 19 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Text] We received a telephone call yesterday afternoon from an editor of the newspaper HOY who asked both our director and our chief editor for a statement about the ministerial measure affecting the newspapers ULTIMA HORA and LA TRIBUNA. Our answer was "no comment" because we have our own newspaper for giving opinions. In addition, PATRIA is the spokesman of the Colorado Party, and as such we have been calmly and constantly preaching something which cannot be ignored--about the need to defend the freedom of the press, starting with a scrupulous and balanced exercise of journalism. We agree with former U.S. President John Adams, who said, "..If at any time there is going to be any improvement for humanity, the philosophers, theologists, legislators, politicians and moralists will find that the regulation of the press is the difficult, dangerous and important problem that they have to resolve." To which, even at that time, he added, "Humanity cannot now be governed WITHOUT it" (the press); "nor currently WITH IT." These are the two extremes which must be blended in a balanced form for the press to merit the title of "Fourth Estate" which public opinion has attributed to it without impairing the three powers named by the constitution, which cannot be at the mercy of "sensationalism and ubiquity" [ubicuidad], which was approved in 1974 by the Royal Press Commission of Great Britain. [sentence as published]

RADICAL LIBERAL LEADER DENIED PERMISSION TO TRAVEL

PY192130 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 19 Jun 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpt] Sources of the criminal courts have reported that Judge Escobar Cantero of the Sixth Criminal Court has refused the request submitted by Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes [Radical Liberal Party Leader] to travel abroad in July. The request to travel was submitted because the Sixth Court is handling a suit against Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes brought by Gen Otelo Carpinelly for slander and libel allegedly perpetrated by the defendant. Martinez Yaryes presented the request because he planned to leave the country to participate in an international congress of Latin American political leaders scheduled for mid-July.

MORALES BERMUDEZ HOLD BUENOS AIRES PRESS CONFERENCE

PY181643 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1835 GMT 17 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 17 June (TELAM)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez stated today at noon that "the Argentine president and I are showing, through the joint declaration, our country's political will to do everything within our power to reorganize LAFTA [Latin American Free Trade Assocation]."

The Peruvian president gave extensive details on this issue and others such as the Andean Pact, Peruvian relations with Nicaragua, freedom of the press, human rights and the Peruvian economic reform plan during a press conference he held at 1115 at the Gold Room of the Plaza Hotel, where he is staying during his visit in Buenos Aires.

On human rights and particularly the U.S. human rights policy, General Morales Bermudez said: "I respect anybody's position on human rights." He noted, however, that the White House human rights policy is contradictory."

In reference to Argentine-Peruvian relations, he said that "our two countries base their auspicious agreements and excellent relations on a balanced position offering mutual advantages to the two countries. He added: "In this regard we believe that the work which has been carried out in the last few days at the Foreign Ministry level and by the joint Peruvian-Argentine commission has contributed to improving the commercial imbalance." He added that "Argentina has granted very important credits and Peru has also extended a credit to Argentina in order to achieve equality in our trade balance."

About nuclear cooperation between the two countries, Morales Bermudez said that the talks held at the various levels have resulted in a greater understanding regarding the development of facilities planned for this purpose. He added that work is being done in accordance with a work schedule and a previous agreement.

The Peruvian president said: "The talks held with the Argentine president can be divided into two broad areas: bilateral relations and international issues." He said they also discussed "what is happening in our economic imbalance, but this is a crisis the world is experiencing and which some European chiefs of state believe can become more acute starting in 1980." Morales Bermudez also said that they discussed what countries such as Argentine and Peru can do within the international framework in this regard. He noted that Peru's foreign policy respects the domestic affairs of other countries and therefore could not make a judgment on Argentine foreign relations.

He said that Argentina and Peru have similar points of view on many international issues and that this is stated in the joint declarations signed today by the two heads of state. He noted: "I would say that there are more points of agreement and that there are practically no issues on which we disagree."

Regarding the recent statement issued by the Andean Pact countries in which they recognized the state of belligerency in Nicaragua, Morales Bermudez said: "We will follow very closely this incident, which has been a cause of concern for a long time." He noted that the Andean Pact statement is not meant to interfere in the domestic affairs of another country. He said the statement follows international laws and cannot interfere in the decisions which a country may take.

About the situation of those newspapers which have been confiscated in Peru, Morales said: "We are seeking a solution to this problem, but I do not have an answer at this time. I must add that I do not agree with the expropiation of newspapers." He added that an alternative under study to achieve a practical solution to the problem is to return the newspapers to their owners.

He also added that in Peru many newspapers, magazines and weeklies are published and that these are completely free. He showed two issues of these newspapers to the journalists present.

Morales Bermudez said that the Andean group is based on a basic charter, the Catagena agreement, and that five countries are members of this pact. He noted that the important thing is for this integration to expand and become a more extensive. He noted that a regional group such as the Andean group should not be viewed as an isolated group. In this regard he noted that Argentina, in addition to being an eminently Atlantic country, is also an Andean country because of its Andean historical and geographical background. He added: "This is why we promote the relationship between the Andean group and Argentina." He explained that there is an Andean-Argentine commission and that ways to strengthen this commission were also included in his talks with President Videla.

Morales noted that "the basic structural changes made by the armed forces government in Peru are the agrarian reform, the educational reform and the reform of the business sector." He added: "The latter reform means that workers can participate in the benefits and on the boards of the enterprises."

He said that there have also been basic changes such as specific regulations regarding the treatment of foreign capital and dealing with Decision No 24 of the Cartagena agreement, which was advanced by Peru and which is based on Peruvian policy.

Moreover, the Peruvian president described the Peruvian constitutional assembly as a very important stage in the transfer of political power. He noted that this constitutional assembly was freely elected by the Peruvian people and that the government has maintained absolute independence and respect for the constitutional assembly.

The Peruvian president said: "I respect any position regarding human rights, President Carter's position or anybody's." But he added: "I believe that there are some contradictions in the way the United States handles human rights policy."

General Morales Bermudez thanked the Argentine people for the affection shown him and said he hoped all those problems confronting all of us and to which we are subjected may be overcome. He noted that Argentina has great potential and that it is called on to be a leader in Latin America because it is a rich country.

PERU, PRC AGREE TO INCREASE TRADE

PA170423 Paris AFP in Spanish 0020 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Jun (AFP)--Peru and the PRC agreed to increase their trade and signed specific agreements and established a joint commission for that purpose, it was learned here today. The agreements were signed today at the end of a 1-week visit by a Chinese commercial mission led by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie.

According to the agreement, Peru will export 40,000 tons of fishmeal to China this year. So far, sales of this commodity to that country have totaled 23,000 tons. Copper, lead, zinc and iron [words indistinct] export contracts were also signed. Iron exports are expected to total from 300,000 to 500,000 tons a year. Peru committed itself to making maximum use of a 17 million pounds sterling loan granted by China.

The way is also clear for reciprocal trade of Peruvian [words indistinct] and Chinese rice. China suggested sales of agricultural equipment, porcelain, chemical products and cereals to Peru.

ANTI-HIJACKING PACT WITH CUBA EXTENDED

PA191921 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 1530 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] Venezuelan acting Foreign Minister Rafael Leon Morales met here today with Cuban Ambassador to Venezuela Norberto Hernandez Curbelo. The Cuban ambassador said that the Cuban Government's stand in reference to the solidarity which should be given to the Nicaraguan people has been clear and precise and, consequently, the ambassador opposed any intervention by the United States in the Nicaraguan situation.

At the same meeting Rafael Leon Morales and Norberto Hernandez Curbelo exchanged the notes by which the agreement between Venezuela and Cuba on air and maritime hijacking and other crimes was extended for 5 years. The agreement was signed in Caracas on 6 July 1973 and ratified on 19 June 1971, that is to say, 5 years ago. According to article 8, the agreement is valid for 5 years and can be extended for a similar period by mutual agreement.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR MANAGUA

PA191645 Paris AFP in Spanish 1618 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jun (AFP)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco left for Managua today, it was officially announced here. His unexpected trip is in response to an invitation from his Nicaraguan colleague Julio Quintana, the report added. The Foreign Ministry said that Zambrano Velasco will return to Caracas today. He will meet with the four other foreign ministers of the Andean Pact tomorrow.

OFFICIAL URGES ELIMINATION OF GASOLINE SUBSIDY

PA192250 Caracas VENPRES Diplomatic Information Service in Spanich 2210 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[By Carlos Miguel Fernandez]

[Text] Caracas, 18 Jun (VENPRES)--Venezuela has an annual loss of about 400 million bolivares because of the present gasoline prices, said Jose Rafael Dominguez, director of Petroleos de Venezuela's [PETROVEN] domestic sales department. He added that "this situation cannot be kept up," pointing out that Venezuela is one of the countries where the price of fuel is the cheapest, second only to Saudi Arabia.

He noted that at present not only is the gasoline industry subsidized, but that fuel smuggling across the border is indirectly subsidized as well. He said that last year PETROVEN suggested to the chief executive that "the price of gasoline be realistic."

He said that the situation is "alarming" and that if exaggerated consumption continues, by the end of the decade of the 1980's Venezuela will consume a high amount of barrels of petroleum.

Dominguez stated that a gasoline price increase might not be the final solution to the problem but that "it could stop the waste, especially of high octane fuels."

COSTA RICA

TWO VENEZUELAN 'WAR PLANES' ARRIVE

PA192115 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2038 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Two Venezuelan war planes have arrived in Costa Rica. A few minutes ago, two Venezuelan war planes landed at the Juan Santamaria Airport. There is no further information on this as yet but we will be expanding this report soon.

EL SALVADOR

PRESIDENT DENIES SENDING TROOPS TO NICARAGUA

PA192237 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1737 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 19 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero denied last night that his government has sent troops to Nicaragua to fight alongside the Nicaraguan National Guard. The Salvadoran president said that international news agencies have circulated tendentious reports to that effect from their correspondents in Costa Rica. Romero stressed that "we have not even sent a baby to Nicaragua, because my government respects international treaties and upholds the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries." He explained that Salvadoran troops can only be sent abroad with a special permit from the National Assembly. "Any report on the alleged sending of troops is nothing but negative actions by subversive elements who seek to keep international public opinion confused," the Salvadoran president said in conclusion.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN DENIES INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PA192238 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 19 Jun (AFP)--The Guatemalan Government has denied reports by the clandestine Radio Sandino that the Guatemalan Army is intervening in Nicaragua's domestic problems, it was reported today. During a news conference, government spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman denounced an international maneuver supported by totalitarian organizations to discredit Guatemala and confuse international public opinion through charges that its army is involved in the fighting in Nicaragua on the side of the Nicaraguan National Guard. The government charged that those circles are waging a systematic propaganda campaign with reports released through various communications media. Vielman ended by stating that Guatemala absolutely respects the affairs of other countries and equally demands noninterference in Guatemalan affairs.

HONDURAS

ARREST, PENDING RELEASE OF MILITARY JUNTA MEMBER REPORTED

PA192325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2254 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 19 Jun (LATIN)--The newspaper LA TRIBUNA reported today that the 15-day arrest of Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz, member of the 3-man military junta and commander of the Honduran Air Force, will end in the next few hours.

According to military sources, the heretofore unknown arrest resulted from Alvarez Cruz' opposition to changes in the top military commands recently decreed by the Supreme Council. It had been officially reported that Alvarez Cruz' absence from public events was due to ailments suffered at the end of May. The newspaper says that in the air force it is not known whether Lt Col Walter Lopez Reyes will replace Alvarez Cruz in the three-man junta and the air force command. Lopez Reyes is at present commander of the air base in San Pedro Sula, the nation's second largest city.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA MEETS WITH VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PA192141 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2118 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambano held a 2-hour meeting with President Anastasio Somoza today and immediately returned to Caracas, a diplomatic source has reported. An aide of the Nicaraguan president said that the meeting was friendly and that it demonstrated Venezuela's interest in a political solution for Nicaragua. He noted that the meeting produced no surprises but did not comment further on this.

Willing To Seek 'Immediate Solution'

PA200003 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2342 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 19 Jun (LATIN)--Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said here tonight that President Anastasio Somoza today showed himself willing to seek an immediate political solution and democratic outcome to the Nicaraguan situation. The foreign minister made a surprise visit to Managua where he met with Somoza and Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Julio Quintana. Zambrano will meet in Caracas tomorrow with the other foreign ministers of the Andean Pact countries to analyze the Nicaraguan situation.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, DOMESTIC SITUATION

PY182323 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1647 GMT 18 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM)--President Anastasio Somoza has stated in an exclusive telephone interview with TELAM that if Costa Rica continues to be the Sandinists' sanctuary "I don't think this battle will ever end, because Costa Rica allows the traffic of arms and men into Nicaragua." He added: "We believe we are fighting a great battle against communism. This has been decided by the armed forces. But as long as foreign communists insist on coming to fight against Nicaragua, this war will not end."

Regarding the attitude of Andean Pact, which has declared the Sandinist guerrilla army a belligerent and which may break relations with Nicaragua, Somoza said: "In my opinion we are going back to that old policy of intervention, which was already eradicated in America, in which one state gives a political boss [caudillo] in a neighboring state enough arms and money for him to gain control of part of the territory, and on recognizing the insurgents the first state obtains influence in that neighboring state." Regarding the current situation in Nicaragua, Somoza told TELAM that the subversive focus in Managua is being reduced to a minimum. "Our troops are gaining ground although they are clashing with insurgents who are fighting with sophisticated weapons, forcing the Nicaraguan Army to fight accordingly.

"We have surrounded the city of Leon and there are still subversive forces in the vicinity of this city's police headquarters. The situation in Chinandega has been normalized and we are trying to regain the police station in Matagalpa in order to wrest a part of this city from guerrilla hands. There have been probes in other small towns, but they have been supressed by the National Guard. Of course," he added, "this situation arose due to a second invasion of armed men from Costa Rica." Finally he stated that "Nicaragua will be practically destroyed when this war ends. It will end with a military victory for my government and the Liberal Party. I want to state that matters are returning to normal in Managua and that the population is not demanding social reforms. What I do think is that the population will soon demand peace in the country."

SOMOZA SEEKS MEETING WITH HEADS OF NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

PA200527 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza is seeking to meet with the presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras to ask for material aid and [word indistinct] in the problem being experienced by Nicaragua, according to the well-known local newspaper LA PRENSA. The paper says that Somoza is seeking the aid of Central American governments to be able to repel the offensive launched against his regime by the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

JUNTA MEMBER ROBELO DISCUSSES NEW GOVERNMENT'S PLANS

PA200431 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with Alfonso Robelo, member of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, granted to Francisco Castaneda, special Panama City Domestic Service correspondent in San Jose, Costa Rica; no date given--recorded]

[Text] [Castaneda] We are interviewing Alfonso Robelo, member of the governing junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, for Panama's Domestic Service. We would like to hear your opinion on Panamanian President Aristides Royo's decision to sever relations with Nicaragua and the possibility of establishing relations with the new government as soon as it is established in Nicaragua.

[Answer] I really consider important the attitude of Royo's government on severing relations with the dynastic and despotic regime of Anastasio Somoza, first because it is the democratic decision of Panama not to have relations with Somoza and to support the struggle which all sectors of the Nicaraguan people are conducting in a decisive and final action to put an end to the nefarious dictatorship. Therefore, it has been a great support which we hope will set an example for the other sister countries of Latin America.

[Question] Could you tell us very briefly what priority measures the junta is taking to establish the new government?

[Answer] Look, in order to understand what priority measures the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua is going to take, it is necessary to analyze the terrible damage and destruction caused by the brutal Somozist repression with indiscriminate air raids not only in Managua, but in other cities such as Leon, Esteli, Matagalpa and Masaya. We are going to find a totally bankrupt country. At this time of the year we should be sowing grains and cotton, but this is not being done because the whole nation is struggling against a tyrant.

Therefore, our main task is to return a minimum degree of normality to Nicaragua, which will consist of providing basic services to the people--food, electric power, water--and starting the job of repairing all the damage done by the Somozist dictatorship especially during the last year and a half of struggle.

[Question] Regarding these immediate problems, are you thinking about using the enormous resources of the Somoza family?

[Answer] That is definitely going to be the first contribution which will be used in the process of national reconstruction. These properties are going to be placed under trusteeship as a national patrimony because they belong to the Nicaraguan people. We all know of their tremendous value. Thus, they will definitely serve as the first contribution to carry out the reconstruction, which is going to be costly. The Somozas own a large percentage of the fertile land in the country. They own over 150 businesses in Nicaragua. As you must realize, by incorporating all this into the patrimony of the Nicaraguans, it will really help us to start. However, we are also going to need the friendly nations of the world. They must realize that the Government of National Reconstruction will not only have to observe strict austerity, but will have to ask for help from the sister nations of America.

[Question] Speaking about Somoza, what about taking legal action against him? What do you have in mind in this regard?

[Answer] If Somoza does not flee the country, leaving behind the corrupt circle of his collaborators, and instead falls into the hands of the Sandinist army, he will be placed under the jurisdiction of the common courts to be tried for all the crimes he has committed against the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] What type of government or political system is the reconstruction government going to implement?

[Answer] Ideologically, we cannot talk about any specific political system. The ideology of the Government of National Reconstruction is in fact of a multiparty nature. We are saying that the main political organizations of the country are represented in the Government of National Reconstruction. Therefore, we cannot talk about the ideology of the Government of National Reconstruction. If we have an ideology, it is a Nicaraguan ideology. However, we are planning to promote an economic system in which state and private enterprises will be combined and over which there will be state control in order to advance the nation in accordance with a coordinated reconstruction program.

[Question] Are you going to have a new constitution, and toward what type of regime will you be closer in the international system?

[Answer] We feel that the constitution drafted by the Somozist dictatorship should be abolished. However, ordinary laws will be maintained to guarantee respect for human rights and the good functioning of the country. We think that internationally we should have relations characterized by mutual respect with all the countries in the world and not be alined with any of the existing blocs in the world.

[Question] Do you have someone already representing the governing junta at the OAS?

[Answer] Yes, we have sent Father Miguel d'Escoto as ambassador-representative of the Government of National Reconstruction to be present at the OAS foreign ministers meeting next Thursday.

[Question] What is your opinion on the possibility that this meeting in Washington might decide on military action from the inter-American body, the Central American Defense Council or any other military organization?

[Answer] This would be categorically rejected by the Nicaraguan people. Nevertheless, we believe that this is not going to happen because we have clearly listened to the views of the democratic governments in America, particularly those of the Andean Pact and the other governments which have severed relations with the dynastic Government of Nicaragua.

[Question] A last question, engineer Robelo. Is anyone presiding over the junta?

[Answer] No, the junta is working as a collective body, making decisions by consensus.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES FIRST PROCLAMATION

PA191508 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[First proclamation by the National Reconstruction Government--read by announcer]

[Text] On assuming the historic responsibility entrusted to us of heading the Government of National Reconstruction of which will return freedom, justice and democracy to our fatherland, and as our armed people are burying forever the Somozist dictatorship and all its crimes, repression and exploitation, we make our first appeal, an appeal for the total unity of Nicaraguans, the indispensable basis of the reconstruction process this government must carry out. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], with its commitment to our people, has called on representatives of various political and social sectors in the country to form this government junta. Therefore, we can say that it is a genuine government of national unity. We announce that the government now being constituted, with the full support of the FSLN and other democratic forces in the country, all of which are committed to the final struggle against the dictatorship, will put a national reconstruction plan into motion, fundamentally geared toward strengthening our sovereignty and self-determination, the country's economic recovery and the organization of a true democratic system in Nicaragua. Corruption and crime, the use of the state as the patrimony of a single family, the organization of the army as the personal guard of a tyrant, and the debasement of public institutions will be ended.

The National Reconstruction Government will gear its main efforts toward encouraging and organizing popular participation in the solution of the great national problems of hunger, unemployment, malnutrition, sanitation, illiteracy and housing, which are the merciless legacy of 50 years of Somozism. As an initial step in this task, the National Reconstruction Government will recover all properties and interests accumulated by the Somoza family and its accomplices through extortion and pillage.

In the new Nicaragua there will be no room for an army based on foreign occupation, an army that is a blind instrument of the genocidal repression against our heroic people. The National Reconstruction Government intends to organize a nationalist army that will represent the interests of the Nicaraguan people and defend our integrity and sovereignty. All troops who are still with the National Guard and who immediately abandon its corrupt ranks to join the people's cause will have a place in this new army and, starting now, a guarantee of personal safety and respect for their fundamental rights.

The National Reconstruction Government is already exercising its authority over large liberated areas of the national territory and is organizing, with the support of the people, local civilian governments in the cities already under FSLN control. As a responsible government, we express our determination to fulfill all of Nicaragua's international commitments, particularly those regarding respect for human rights and the provisions of the 1949 Geneva conventions, which we assume as a belligerent party. Similarly, despite the disproportionate foreign debt burden that Somoza's squandering has placed on our (?treasury), we intend to honor all our commitments under a financial reconstruction plan to be announced. In concluding, we urge all democratic governments in Latin America and the world to grant diplomatic recognition to this National Reconstruction Government as representing the legitimate interests of the Nicaraguan people.

The National Reconstruction Government junta. [Signed] Violeta de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega. Somewhere in Nicaragua, 18 June 1979, Year of National Liberation.

SANDINISTS RELEASE BIOGRAPHIES OF JUNTA MEMBERS

PA191700 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1030 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguans, the following are the personal histories of the five members of the National Reconstruction Goverment junta:

Violeta Barrios de Chamorro: Born in Rivas in 1929; married; widow of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal and mother of four children; member of the Board of Directors of the newspaper LA PRENSA; upon accepting the appointment as member of the government junta, she was vice president of the Regional Press Freedom Committee for Central America of the Inter-American Press Association.

Alfonso Robelo Callejas: Born in Leon in 1939; married to [name indistinct] Cardenal, with whom he has three daughters; holder of chemical engineering degree from the [word indistinct] Polytechnical Institute of New York; obtained in (?1961); president of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries from 1972 to 1975; president of the Nicaraguan Development Institute from (?1973) to 1978; director of the Central American University from 1970 to 1972; founder of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement and member of the National Executive Committee; member of the Broad Opposition Front [FAO]; (?one of three members) of FAO Political Commission.

Moises Hassan Morales: Born in Managua in 1943; holder of civil engineering degree from Nicaraguan National University and doctor's degree in mathematics from University of North Carolina; dean of School of Sciences and Letters of National Autonomous University of Nicaragua; representative of the United People's Movement in the Executive Secretariat of the National Patriotic Front [FPN].

Daniel Ortega Saavedra: Born in Managua in 1945; high school student leader; joined Sandinist ranks at 15 years of age; sentenced to jail by the dictatorship, was liberated in December 1974 by the Juan Jose Quezada Commando; organizer of the urban resistance movement and the Carlos Fonseca Amador southern front; member of the joint FSLN leadership.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado: Born in Masatepe, Masaya Department, in 1942; married to Gertrudis Guerror [name indistinct]; three children; holder of law degree from Nicaraguan National University, obtained in 1964; secretary general of Central American University Federation; writer; author of several books and essays; member of Group of 12, which is part of the FPN.

RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

[Editorial Report WA/PA] Paris AFP in Spanish at 1034 GMT on 19 June reports that fighting in Managua is restricted to the eastern sector, mainly the El Dorado neighborhood where the FSLN general headquarters is located. Quoting "reliable sources," the station says that the Sandinists have executed "many government informers whom they took prisoner." It adds that the "army is trying to consolidate the encirclement" of this neighborhood. "According to the leader of a brigade..., the Sandinist command copted for a defensive posture while it awaits reinforcements from Leon, and for the results of the new invasion from the south in order to intensify the attack against Managua." According to army spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda, the National Guard "is cleaning up the city by sectors." The broadcast continues: "A tour of the combat zone confirmed that the rebels do not have water" and that their provisions are very low. It concludes that in Managua, Leon, and Matagalpa the army has refrained from house-to-house combat in Sandinist-occupied neighborhoods, preferring to encircle them with air force support. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1601 GMT notes that FSLN forces completed their occupation of Leon the day before, and also control much of Chinandega, Chichigalpa and Esteli. "High government sources" are quoted as saying that the recovery of Leon will have to wait while the National Guard concentrates o. "cleaning up" eastern Managua neighborhoods and defeating the force attempting to capture Rivas. Government planes continued to bomb eastern Managua the night before, according to the broadcast. Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1809 GMT reports: "Official sources said today that the group of persons who took over Corn Island fled today taking with them three U.S. hostages and fishing boats. They added that some Nicaraguans were also taken hostage and the armed group--apparently Sandinists--placed dynamite on the dock, at the airport and in some 12 fishing boats." The evacation, say the sources, was "arranged through negotiations" and the group left for an unknown country after promising not to enter Nicaragua.

According to Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1900 GMT on 19 June, a group of Somozist guardsmen who fled Sapoa when attacked on Friday "are encircled 2 km from their garrison." The same broadcast cites reports that FSLN forces have been capturing "large numbers of weapons and ammunition, recovered when the demoralized guardsmen abandoned them or turned them over when they surrendered." Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1923 GMT reports that Eden Pastora (Commander Cero) announced that Rivas would fall "tonight or by noon on Wednesday," and that the move against Rivas "is progressing at a spectacular rate." The station adds that in Penas Blancas, on the Costa Rican side, "it is rumored that a great Nicaraguan army counteroffensive is expected." Paris AFP in Spanish at 2116 GMT reports, quoting "official sources," that "Henry Ruiz, a top Sandinist military chief known as Commander Modesto, was killed in combat," in a southwest Managua district. "Sources close to Somoza told AFP that the government's situation is critical, but they hope that peace will be attained through theintervention of other countries in the continent." The cast notes that Somoza met with Pablo Renner, "first choice for the presidency if Somoza resigns," and many well-known congressmen. The same station at 2230 GMT reports heavy fighting in Somotillo; "as of noon today over 600 Nicaraguans, all from Somotillo, had crossed into Honduran territory as refugees."

Managua Estacion X in Spanish at 0020 GMT on 20 June reports: "The mopping up operations against terrorists carried out by the National Guard in Don Bosco, Luis Somoza, El Dorado and Bello Horizonte are about to conclude," urging residents of these areas to evacuate. The broadcasts adds that the FSLN forces in Leon are surrounded by large National Guard forces, and that the same is true of other cities, such as Matagalpa. According to a National Guard communique carried by San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0029 GMT on 20 June, the National Guard initiated an operation that morning to "neutralize and dislodge" the Sandinists in Matagalpa.

In Leon, says the communique, guard units have "maintained their defensive positions" and "initiated the dislodgement of the terrorists." It adds that the "foreigners of the international brigade of communist merceneries have been immobilized and pinned down since 15 June 3 km from Sapoa," and that FSLN forces were defeated in a clash near San Benito, Chinandega Department, at 1500 the day before. San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0100 GMT says government forces "admitted that guerrillas control extensive sectors" in eastern Managua, and that security measures are being intensified around Somoza's bunker. The same station at 0100 GMT carries an FSLN bulletin, which reports that its forces "continue on the road to Rivas and at this time heavy fighting is taking place near Santa Teresita, 8 km from Rivas." An FSLN communique carried by San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0236 GMT announces that many peasants from Esteli have joined the FSLN and are fighting with it. "In other villages in the north of the country such as Jalapa, San Fernando and Santa Clara, the Somozist garrisons are being attacked by our squads with the support of the peasants of the zone." Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 0300 GMT denies "reports issued by the Somozist quote Office of Legal Relations unquote in which it has falsely been claimed that Commanders Ruben, Rene and Modesto have been killed."

SANDINIST COMMANDER COMMENTS ON FIGHTING, FSLN GOALS

PA200503 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Jun 79 PA

[Text] La Cruz, Costa Rica--We are reporting live from the northern border with Nicaragua on the fighting between the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Nicaraguan National Guard. In this regard [words indistinct] interview with Commander (Mike), a distinguished chief of the General Staff and of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front. We have spoken with him in the combat area on the front line situation and on the march on Rivas. Let us listen to some statements from Commander (Mike) of the General Staff:

[Commander (Mike)--begin recording] [words indistinct] Santa Lucia has been taken by forces. A general offensive is penetrating into the interior of the country. The creation of a provisional government in exile is being commented upon. The proclamation of this government in Costa Rican territory has heightened the morale of our fighters. [words indistinct] The provisional government is supporting us by working at the international level to secure effective support against Somoza.

[Question] Is the final objective to seize power or to defeat Somoza?

[Answer] For us the final objective is an esoteric one, we could say, but we must not conclude that our arrival in Managua will turn our effort into a definite victory because the final battle will be fought in the city of Managua. This final battle probably [words indistinct]. Evidence of this is that Somoza has abandoned all department command posts and is massing forces [words indistinct]. In war there is nothing certain but we believe that the Sandinist Front has enough forces and has the massive support of the people and we believe that this will be a short-term [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Undoubtedly, there is always a wearing out on both sides.

We have maintained a war against the National Guard not for 1 month but for 2 months. The National Guard has had 18 years of fighting. They are more worn out than we are, more worn out in the psychological and resources respects. We believe that with the forces we have in Rivas [words indistinct] the National Guard that was in Rivas, is a fundamental force for us to be able to continue advancing. [end recording]

These were the statements by Commander (Mike) of the Sandinist General Staff on [words indistinct]. With regard to the air force, today a Nicaraguan Air Force supersonic plane flew over the border area studying it. It also flew over Costa Rican territory. The Sandinist Front responded with 50-caliber machineguns. We also interviewed 38-year-old Hugo Spadafora, the former Panamanian health minister. He said that he is cooperating in the struggle but will seek no post in the government. He said that after the victory of the Sandinist Front, he will return to Panama.

SPANISH PAPER CARRIES PATRIOTIC FRONT PROGRAM

LD191243 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 14 Jun 79 p 23 LD

[Jose Guerrero Martin report: "The National Patriotic Front"]

[Text] The National Patriotic Front is a progressive coalition composed of the principal and most active sectors opposing Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship. It supports the armed struggle waged by the Sandinist National Liberation Front, since any other method for democratizing the country has failed, and proposes the overthrow by the people of Somoza's tyranny and the realization in the political, economic and social fields of the three fundamental principles characterizing it--national sovereignty, real democracy and social justice and progress.

The National Patriotic Front comprises the following bodies: the United People Movement [MPU] (an association of 23 trade union and political organizations, as reported in a previous article), the Group of 12, the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), the Popular Social Christian Party (PPSC), the Federation of Workers of Nicaragua (CTN), the trade union of Managua radio journalists and the Workers Front. Its executive secretariat comprises five secretaryships: press, national organization, international relations, documents and resolutions, and coordination. The first of these comprises a representative of the MPU and another of the PPSC. Each of the other four comprises a single representative--of the PLI, the Group of 12, the MPU and the MPU again, respectively. This is the National Patriotic Front's program, signed by the signatories after the corresponding incorporation agreement was approved:

(A) National Sovereignty

1--To demand and uphold the Nicaraguan people's right to political, social and economic self-determination. Therefore to reject any kind of foreign intervention aimed at imposing on us formulas for our political, economic and social life, and to denounce as criminal intervention any cooperation given by foreign governments and organizations to the unlawful, unconstitutional and genocidal Somoza regime aimed at strengthening and maintaining the dictatorship.

(B) Real Democracy

2--Overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship and eradication of all remnants of it, rejecting any maneuver which would mean "Somozism without Somoza," in order to pave the way for the democratic transformation of Nicaraguan society.

3--Dissolution of the national Congress and setting up of a democratic assembly which will choose the new government and take over the legislative functions. The assembly will be composed of representatives of the organizations which have taken part in the struggle to overthrow Somoza's dictatorship.

4--Formation of a government of democratic unity of a national nature, composed of the political and social forces which have in fact taken part in eradicating the dictatorship and which will serve to lay the foundations of a new democratic order in the country, based on this program.

5--To create and organize a new national army of a patriotic nature, dedicated to safeguarding the country's sovereignty and territorial integrity, composed of the enlisted men and officers who have displayed honest and patriotic conduct with respect to the dictatorship's corruption, repression and capitulationism, those who have joined the struggle to overthrow the Somoza regime, all sectors of the nation which have fought for liberation and wish to join the new army and fit citizens duly performing their compulsory military services, which will be introduced.

6--Abolition of all repressive institutions, such as the National Security Bureau (OSN) and the Military Intelligence Service (OSM), which have been used for political repression of the masses and their organizations.

7--Setting up of a police force under direct civilian control.

8--To bring to trial the military and civilian elements involved in the crimes against the people.

9--Elimination of terror as a system of government, and abolition of all repressive laws in order to guarantee respect for the Nicaraguan people's lives and physical and moral welfare, as well as their civil and social rights: freedom of organization--political, peasant, communal, and so forth--and freedom of expression, information, worship, and so forth.

10--Full political, economic and administrative autonomy for the municipalities, with authorities freely elected by the people, and the restoration of the municipality of Managua.

11--Reorganization of the judiciary, eradicating corruption in the administration of justice.

12--Establishment of a democratic system which will fully guarantee citizens' right to political participation, without ideological discriminations and without restrictions on the free registration of parties, with the exception of the parties and organizations which mean or seek the return of Somozism.

(C) Social Justice and Progress

13--The confiscation of all the goods and property of the Somoza family and all the riches amassed by its allies under the protection of assassinations, repression and all kinds of arbitrary actions against the people. The recovery of the fortunes sent abroad by these same sectors.

14--The implementation of a comprehensive agrarian reform which, apart from guaranteeing agricultural workers various forms of access to the land, will also provide them with essential technological educational and financial aid. This reform will be carried out initially on the land and farms recovered from the Somoza family and its clique, on the uncultivated land of the existing large estates and on the state's fallow land.

15--State appropriation of ownership, control and exploitation of all natural resources--mines, forests, fishing, energy and so forth.

16--The promulgation of a workers charter which will really protect the workers, agricultural workers and all salaried workers and will establish trade union rights and guarantee the right to strike in an effective form.

17--The promulgation of a public service law to guarantee the protection of state employees.

18--A thrust to national development in a planned and coordinated manner, subordinating individual interests to the nation's general interests, by means of a national plan which will free us from underdevelopment and outside dependence and will give preference to industrialization based on the use of the country's own raw materials. National enterprises, especially the small and medium ones, will be protected by the state from the multinationals and backed by a policy of incentives to coincide with the aims of the national development plan. Bank savings and credit will be aimed toward the implementation of the aforementioned national plan. The Atlantic coast's economic and social development will be encouraged as much as possible to fully integrate it with the rest of the country.

19--The implementation of a real urban reform to resolve the problems of the underprivileged quarters, of illegal real estate developments, of an insanitary environment, of rent speculation and other associated problems. Primary attention will be given to constructing low-cost housing.

20--The reform of the tax system to insure the fairness of the tax burden and an end to arbitrariness and evasion in tax collection. All direct taxes on vital items of popular consumption will be cut or abolished.

21--Providing a real opportunity for all Nicaraguan citizens to improve their quality of life by means of a policy of full employment and a fight against unemployment and the guarantee of the right to housing, health, social security, an efficient transport system, education, culture, sports and healthy recreation. Women and young people will be guaranteed full participation in the country's economic, political and social life.

22--Carrying out an educational reform which will eliminate illiteracy, encourage adult education and establish a new obligatory and gratis educational system which will provide the people with a critical outlook, to the benefit of all the other changes envisaged in this program. The educational plans and programs will be of a scientific nature and will be adapted to the country's development needs.

The National Patriotic Front claims that it is ready to take power in Nicaragua following the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship, through the establishment of a Government of National Reconstruction. A group of lawyers, economists, sociologists and professionals of various kinds have drawn up a complete plan for rebuilding the country, which is now completely destroyed by the Somoza regime and the forces supporting it.

MALMIERCA HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON SRI LANKA MEETING

FL161553 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0132 GMT 16 Jun 79 FL

[News conference held by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified television announcer] At a news conference held with the national press, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca commented on the results of the nonalined countries movement Coordinating Bureau meeting which was recently held in Colombo, the capital of Sri Lanka. As you know the Coordinating Bureau meeting precedes the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries movement which will be held in our capital in September 1979. After commenting on the Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo and noting that the results were positive, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said:

[Begin Malmierca recording] There was also the reference to the situation in other places or zones. In specific situations the [nonalined] movement in practical and direct ways reiterated the need to continue working and struggling for the objectives which have characterized its activities since its establishment since 1961, when it was created. That is, in each case it reiterated the need to continue the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and Zionism, apartheid and also the need to maintain efforts to advance toward the establishment of a new international economic order which is more just and which combats unequal exchange relations and allows peoples to advance on the path of independent development. The meeting also expressed its support for the efforts to maintain international peace and safety. It also hailed the success achieved in negotiating the signing of a new agreement to limit strategic arms which is known as SALT-II and it expressed confidence that this agreement was a step toward a general and complete disarmament; and in this field and in this context, it also expressed their willingness to hold a world conference on disarmament. [end recording]

[Unidentified television announcer] On the participation of chiefs of state at the sixth nonalined summit, Malmierca said:

[Begin Malmierca recording] That is, the process of delivering invitations sent by President Fidel Castro to the chiefs of state or government who are members of the nonalined countries movement has been completed. As I believe has been mentioned earlier these delegations headed by ministers of our government visited almost all of the countries except some which because of special circumstances, because of international situations or specific situations existing in those countries, our delegations were not able to go there to deliver invitations. In some cases invitations were also delivered to the permanent representatives of those countries to the United Nations Organization. On 60 occasions our ministers were received by the chief of state or government, and we should say that in general, in all cases, the welcome given to the Cuban delegations by the various countries was very broad and favorable.

It is very difficult to forecast. It is very difficult to predict the number of chiefs of state or government who will be present at the inauguration of the sixth summit conference in Havana in September 1979. Nevertheless we are sure that as a result of all the preparatory work undertaken, as a result of the talks and meetings held with our ministers on delivering these invitations and also as a result of statements made and statements sent to our president I know that the number of chiefs of state or government who will be in Havana will be greater than the number that attended the previous summit conference. That is, we are confident, we are sure that from the first day on which the sixth summit conference is inaugurated, the conference will have a large turnout which will be a step forward on the path of the growth, unity and cohesiveness of the movement because it will have a very large number of chiefs of state or government present. [end recording]

[Unidentified television announcer] Later on the Cuban foreign minister referred to the requests by some states wanting to join the nonalined countries movement.

[Begin Malmierca recording] In Colombo the meeting learned about five requests [to join the movement] in addition to the repeated request by the patriotic front to become a full member. That is, that [Malmierca changes his thought] the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. That is, that at the Havana conference there will be no less than six requests to join as full members. We say at least because it is a possibility that before September new requests can also be made. These requests are characterized by the fact that they represent the process of states, which had been suffering colonial domination reaching independence. This is one of the characteristics which has always been present in the growth in members of the nonalined countries movement.

In this case Surinam, one of the countries which has recently been liberated [as heard], has requested to join. Also in this case the requests made by Iran and Pakistan show how one of the aggressive mechanisms, an aggressive military alliance created, conceived and encouraged by imperialism, has come undone. And with the development of the revolution in Iran and the announcement by Iran of its separation from the CENTO [Central Treaty Organization] military alliance and then a similar statement made by the Pakistani Government, for all practical purposes this alliance no longer plays a role in the area. Therefore the joining, the requests to join by these countries are seen [Malmierca changes thought] these aggressive mechanisms of imperialism in this area have been hurt and new conditions have been created which are much more favorable for countries' independent development.

We also believe that joining, the request to join made by Grenada is an indication of how peoples choose paths to independence and paths to sovereignty. And the meeting not only recommended, the Colombo meeting not only recommended that the sixth summit conference of chiefs of state or government, which will be held in Havana, accept Grenada as a member of the movement but it also, as we have mentioned earlier, in one of its paragraphs on the situation in Latin America, hailed the Grenada Government as the legitimate representative of its people's interests. We believe that the fact that this meeting is for the first time being held in Latin America and the Caribbean is a show of the growth and importance of the nonalined countries movement in this region. And the fact that these countries of our region have requested joining the movement is a very favorable and positive indication. [end recording]

[Unidentified television announcer] The struggle being waged by the Chilean people in the nonalined countries movement was also discussed by our foreign minister who said:

[Begin Malmierca recording] The situation in Chile has been the subject of continuing study by the nonalined countries movement. On some occasions the concern of the movement was directed at the need to defend the government the Chilean people had elected to lead their destiny. That is, on some occasions the declarations of the movement contained paragraphs referring to solidarity with the government headed by President Salvador Allende. Later after the Fascist coup, concern with Chile continued. This time it was expressed as solidarity with the struggle being waged by the Chilean people in their efforts to reestablish democracy and achieve a truly independent and sovereign regime. And at every one of the recent meetings there have been references to this situation. At each one of these meetings, at Coordinating Bureaus or at ministerial conferences--as happened at the August meeting last year 1978--there have been expressions of solidarity with the struggle being waged and carried out by the Chilean people. At the same time they have expressed the need to adopt measures to restore democratic rights as quickly as possible.

On numerous occasions the meeting has been presented with evidence of violations of rights being committed by the Chilean fascist tyranny. Past and present ties between the South African regime and the Chilean fascist junta have been scored. It has been pointed out that some of the puppet governments set up by the apartheid regime in South Africa in some of the bantustans in South Africa have been recognized by the Fascist tyranny with which they have exchanged delegations. Also on other occasions the growing military cooperation between the apartheid regime of South Africa and the Israeli regime with the Chilean Fascist authorities has been shown. Traditionally the nonalined countries movement has maintained its concern and solidarity with the struggle being waged by the Chilean people. [end recording]

[Unidentified television announcer] Questioned on the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] possibly joining the nonalined movement, Isidoro Malmierca stated:

[Begin Malmierca recording] The movement is formed by states and also some organizations. The Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] and the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] are already full members. And now in Havana, at the summit meeting in Havana, we will receive the requests from the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to join. The Maputo meeting already made this recommendation, and it was once again repeated at the Colombo meeting. We do not know if the Sandinista Front has made such a request, but it is possible. According to reports we have been reading in the press on the development of the situation in Nicaragua, it is possible that by September there will be a new independent government in Nicaragua which will present such a request to the nonalined countries movement. [end recording]

[Unidentified television announcer] Asked about the cases of Egypt and Kampuchea, the foreign minister said:

[Begin Malmierca recording] In the case of Egypt the meeting learned about the proposal made by Iraq, Syria, Algeria and the PLO that Egypt be suspended from the nonalined countries movement membership. There is a paragraph in the declaration on the decision on this aspect which states that the meeting learned about this proposal and ruled that it was not qualified to decide on this proposal and therefore it left the proposal to be considered by the sixth [summit] conference. That is, the decision is on admission or in this case suspension. It is not one for coordinating meetings to rule on, rather it is the responsibility of the chiefs of state or government conference.

As we have stated in studying the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian question, the Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo reiterated the known positions of the movement on all these questions. In specifically pointing to questions relating to the Camp David agreements and the treaty between As-Sadat and Begin it indicated how they violated the earlier resolutions and agreements of the movement and called on the member countries to not respect the agreements and to not comply with them since they violated part of the agreements and resolutions of the movement and the agreements and resolutions of the United Nations Organization. In this case, this case was left for... [Malmierca changes his thought]

In the case of Kampuchea, there were numerous discussions on this topic. On Kampuchean representation, the meeting reached the conclusion that a consensus did not exist with regard to this aspect of Kampuchean representation, and therefore it did not adopt any decision. In addition, it recommended that this topic not be submitted to discussion at either the plenary or commission sessions of the meeting. This is how this question was left. It is hoped of course that we will study and deal with this at the chiefs of state or government meeting in September 1979 in Havana.

The Colombo meeting was attended by the foreign minister of Democratic Kampuchea, Minister Hun Sen. He had the possibility, opportunity and chance to hold important exchanges there with numerous delegations which were at the meeting. We also had the opportunity to meet him and exchange views on various aspects of international relations and also to receive information on the development of the Kampuchean people's struggle to re-establish normal conditions in a country which has to recover from the years it was subjected to the policy of destruction and genocide used by the Pol Pot and Ieng Sari puppets and gang, which followed the instructions of the Chinese leaders in carrying out a Sino-ization of Kampuchea. We believe that in this aspect the presence of Minister Hun Sen in Colombo was an important step in the broadening relations between Kampuchea and other states and in providing many ministers with direct information on the development of the situation in that country. [end recording]

[Unidentified television reporter] Malmierca also referred to the areas of economic cooperation in the nonalined countries movement; on this subject he stated:

[Begin Malmierca recording] The Colombo meeting agreed that this meeting [presumably on economic cooperation] should be held in New York, taking advantage of the conditions which exist there--the presence of the permanent representatives and permanent missions of all the countries to the United Nations Organization--and in this way make it possible to meet prior to the sixth [summit] conference, so that they could organize their work, adopt conclusions and have the results reach all member countries prior to the sixth conference. The meeting studied this subject and saw the importance of holding this meeting in the area of cooperation, in the area of cooperation existing in the movement, and they choose the UN headquarters as the site of the meeting. [end recording]

[Unidentified television announcer] Lastly Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca told newsmen of the details of his visit to the FRG and the Syrian Arab Republic and contacts with the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

[Begin Malmierca recording] Yes, we began our trip with a visit, a working visit to the FRG. The visit was supposed to be part of an earlier visit which we had made at the end of April and the beginning of May 1979 when we visited Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Belgium. At that time the FRG foreign minister, Mr Genscher, had some health problems and was under medical care and not carrying out his normal activities. Therefore we agreed to a new date which on our trip to Colombo would allow us to visit to the FRG.

We believe that the visit had very important results. We were able to hold a series of meetings in which we met with the foreign minister, Mr Genscher and his colleagues and others. For over several hours we exchanged views on various aspects of the international situation. We also reported on the development and preparation for the sixth summit conference and we also discussed various aspects of bilateral relations--economic relations as well as other types of relations between Cuba and the FRG.

Our delegation included Comrade Ernesto Melendez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, who held his own talks with the FRG Economics Ministry. He also participated with us in meetings with the finance minister, Mr Matthoefer, in which we recounted the various economic projects existing between the two countries. Projects which have been advancing have an important degree of completion permiting us various forms of cooperation in the field of mining, mineral processing, and in some other industrial areas such as machine, light industry and chemical industry.

There are a number of important projects underway and the German authorities, the FRG authorities, expressed their willingness to continue advancing in this field. We also met with Minister (Wisnesky) who is a close colleague of the chancellor, Mr Schmidt, with whom we had general discussions on all of these topics--on questions of foreign policy as well as bilateral relations. The FRG authorities gave us a chance to see some sites in Germany. We visited the Rhine Valley, we went on a tour of the Mosel River, we also visited the Romanesque Museum in Cologne and Cologne Cathedral. We can say that our feelings are that this visit has been very positive and favorable. We believe that it has been an important step in developing relations between the two countries.

Afterward we paid an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. There we continued the exchange process which is part of the close relations of cooperation existing between our two countries. The exchange was partly linked to the start of the Coordinating Bureau meeting in Colombo which would take place in a couple of days, and to the preparations for the sixth summit conference of the nonalined countries movement to be held in September 1979 in Havana.

In Syria we were able to meet with officials from the Foreign Ministry and with Mr Khaddam, foreign minister and deputy prime minister of the Council of Ministers; and we also had the privilege and honor to be received by the president, Mr Hafiz al-Asad. In our meeting with President Al-Asad we were given a very effusive and warm show of his feelings toward our people and government and especially toward comrade Fidel. He told us very emphatically and very firmly of his decision to contribute to the degree he was able to the success of the preparations and holding of the sixth summit conference, and of his determination to continue making efforts to increasingly strengthen relations and ties of cooperation existing between our peoples and governments.

We also had the opportunity on our visit to Syria to meet representatives of the PLO, which as you know is a member of the nonalined countries movement and one of the members of the Coordinating Bureau, with whom we also had an extensive exchange of views on preparations fof the Colombo meeting and the sixth summit conference. They also gave us a very direct and broad explanation on the situation in the area and on the threats which they face as a consequence of the spearate agreements between As-Sadat and Begin. The new aggressions committed by Israel against the Palestinian people and aginst the PLO combatants, the new aggression into Lebanese territory, the need to strengthen international solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people and the denunciation of the aggressive policy followed by Israeli leaders, which has increased since this agreement. [end recording]

WORLD COOPERATION FOR NEW ECONOMIC ORDER URGED

FL140113 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 79 FL

[Text] At the 65th meeting of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Cuba today asked for cooperation in the creation of a new economic order. In his speech at the meeting, Oscar Fernandez Padilla, minister president of the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security, pointed out that the sixth nonalined countries summit meeting will be seriously concerned in establishing positions and discussing new forms of international cooperation.

PCC POLITBURO ANNOUNCES CHANGES IN HIERARCHY

FL181023 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The PCC Central Committee Politburo has decided to free comrade Raul Valdes Vivo from his obligations as secretary of the Central Committee in charge of foreign affairs. Comrade Valdes Vivo will be assigned another task. Comrade Jesus Montane has been designated chief of the Foreign Affairs General Department. Comrade Armando Acosta will replace Jesus Montane as chief of the Mass Organizations Departments.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH GUYANESE ENVOY

FL192129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2023 GMT 19 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Havana City People's Government Assembly, has received at the assembly's headquarters Cecil (Stanley) Pilgrim, ambassador of the Republic of Guyana in Cuba. At the friendly meeting they discussed the structure, operation and development of the Havana capital government organ and the preparations for Carifesta [Caribbean Arts Festival] which will be held in Cuba.

FERNANDEZ FONT HOLDS TALKS WITH ARGENTINE DELEGATION

FL191417 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 19 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Foreign Trade Minister Marcelo Fernandez Font has received the Argentine Government delegation headed by Lic Alejandro Estrada, secretary of state for trade and international economic negotiations, and Commodore (Raul Cura), Argentine Foreign Ministry under secretary for international economic relations. A broad analysis of the development of trade [between the two countries] was made during the talks and it was noted that there is willingness in the two countries to promote commercial relations to the maximum.

EDUCATION MINISTER RECEIVES ETHIOPIAN COUNTERPART

FL190041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Asela de los Santos, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of education, today received at the Education Ministry Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian minister of education, who is in Cuba at the head of a delegation from that fraternal country. At the meeting the Cuban minister extensively briefed the visitors on the Cuban national teaching system, which resulted in an interesting and fruitful exchange of impressions on this topic.

AALAPSO HOSTS MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH URUGUAYAN PEOPLE

FL192051 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 19 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A round table has been held at the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples Solidarity Organization--AALAPSO--as part of activities in support for the days of solidarity with the Uruguayan people which began today. Dr (Alberto Grilla), leader of the Communist Party of Uruguay [PCU], gave a special presentation on the 1973 fascist coup d'etat in Uruguay. (Grilla) condemned Uruguay's violation of human rights which has made it the country with the greatest number of political prisoners per capita in the world. He also condemned the foreign policy of the fascist Uruguayan regime, its position against the nonalined countries and its expanding relations with South Africa and Israel.

In his remarks, (Alberto Grilla) of the PCU condemned the planned South Atlantic treaty [organization] with the participation of the fascist Uruguayan regime. He concluded stating that the Uruguayan people are against fascist policies and are willing to [have their country] be a field of struggle and not a base for aggression against other people. (Pedro Pablo Barauna), representative of the Brazilian Communist Party, and Helmuth Angula, representative to AALAPSO of Namibia's South-West African People's Organization, also spoke. AALAPSO Assistant Secretary General (Iraida Montalvo) made the closing remarks and expressed solidarity with the Uruguayan people. The days of solidarity will continue until 27 June.

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS AGREEMENT

PA161823 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier is visiting the Dominican Republic. Today, he met with Dominican President Antonio Guzman and signed a treaty between the two countries. Here is Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier speaking from the Dominican Republic about his visit:

[Begin Calderon Fournier recording] I have been spending a few days in the Dominican Republic to make contacts of friendship and [word indistinct] between our two countries [words indistinct]. I am very satisfied about having achieved a reciprocal technical cooperation agreement between the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Once the agreement is ratified by the Costa Rican Legislative Assembly and the Dominican Congress, the two countries will be able to propose aid and cooperation projects at meetings that will be held every 2 years, alternating between Santo Domingo and San Jose. In this way, we will decide on the plans and programs of cooperation between the two countries.

Costa Rican, Dominican Joint Communique

PA181259 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1648 GMT 17 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 17 Jun (EFE)--The foreign ministers of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic signed a joint declaration today, shortly before the visiting minister departed from the local airport to return to his country. Acknowledging the historical ties which link their two countries, Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes and Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, who held several meetings during the latter's good will visit to Santo Domingo, signed the following declaration:

On examining world problems, the two ministers reaffirmed their belief that international law should prevail in regulating relations among states as well as in establishing the principles and objectives on which the United Nations is based. They stressed the ideals of equality, mutual respect, sovereignty and integrity for all states, noninterference in their domestic affairs, rejection of the use of force to settle differences among nations and the use of peaceful means to resolve international conflicts. They also underscored the absolute freedom of all peoples to choose an economic, social and political system in keeping with their characteristics, and expressed their opposition to colonialism and to all forms of discrimination that oppose justice, peace and the well being of all peoples.

The two foreign ministers congratulated each other on the progress being made in connection with the effective protection [of the ideals of justice, peace and well being], both in certain countries and in a number of international forums, and agreed on the advisability of expanding this concept and extending it to include various forms of economic exploitation, which to this day are still practiced. Regarding this, Minister Jimenez referred to Costa Rica's initiative for creating a high-ranking UN human rights commission. He said it is a praiseworthy project which the Dominican Republic endorses with the utmost interest.

The Dominican foreign minister reiterated his country's support for the project that the Costa Rican president submitted to the UN General Assembly for the creation of a university for peace, an institution free of discrimination, open to serious and profound dialog, aimed at educating for peace. The Costa Rican foreign minister thanked the Dominican Republic for the support received in connection with this enterprise.

In recognition of the fact that both the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica have demonstrated their conviction that the violation of human rights constitutes one of the causes of international tension in its multiple and diverse aspects--capable as it is of leading to prohibitions [entredichos] and differences among the states comprising the inter-American juridical system and, under certain critical circumstances, of leading to conflicts threatening solidarity to the detriment of collaboration, good understanding, fraternal relations and even peace, which is the supreme aspiration of all the world's peoples.

The two ministers, therefore, reaffirmed their convictions that human rights must be promoted with increasing vigor until it becomes part of the hemisphere's dynamic conscience. To this end, these two friendly nations should issue a joint, cordial and friendly appeal urging all members of the American system, which have not yet done so, to ratify the Inter-American Human Rights Convention signed in Costa Rica.

They also affirmed that, in order for social justice and, in a general way, the well-being of all peoples, to be protected against the threats posed by the economic alternatives of those peoples afflicted by the abnormalities of slow development--the precursor of other evils affecting societies, including unemployment and malnutrition--those OAS members in better economic situations should join efforts in order to enforce that which is established in Article No 29 of the charter regarding economic rules.

The two foreign ministers shared the hope that the greater Caribbean, which includes not just the islands but also all countries bordering the Caribbean, may become recognized in the American environment as a constructive geographical subregion, with all the international implications arising therefrom and with the member nations achieving great unity, particularly as regards mutual cooperation to promote their common developmental interests in a world in which economics has become inseparable from law, international politics and humanism as an essential attribute of man. The two ministers reaffirmed their governments' firm determination to intensify all necessary efforts to eradicate terrorism because it is a scourge which endangers the domestic peace of nations and represents a very grave threat to democracy and freedom.

The two parties noted the need for the restructuring of international economic relations as a means of establishing a new international economic order. They also reaffirmed their support for the resolutions adopted by UNCTAD which are designed to establish a framework of equity by which to improve the trade relations of developing countries and eliminate their economic inequality in relation to highly industrialized countries.

The two ministers broadly reviewed the area of communications. The Costa Rican foreign minister reiterated the need for developing nations to participate actively in the acquisition of rights to greater and better utilization of electromagnetics, particularly during the upcoming world administrative radio conference to be held in Geneva. Both parties, as members of a single historical and cultural community deeply rooted in a rich shared tradition expressed their intention to reinforce all the various links that join the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica while at the same time cooperating in order to give maximum content and development to the great opportunities for cooperation among the brother countries of the Latin American area.

In this regard, the two ministers agreed to maintain special relations in the area of scientific-technical cooperation and expressed their hope that the agreement which will be signed on this date will serve to further strengthen the relations that exist between their two countries. In addition, the foreign ministers agreed to exchange notes implementing an agreement on the suspension of visas, which will stimulate tourism and promote the direct contacts that bring peoples so much closer together.

The two foreign ministers decided to support cultural cooperation in general and to fully implement a cultural exchange agreement signed by the Dominican Republic and the Republic of Costa Rica in 1967. Minister Calderon Fournier expressed to Foreign Minister Jimenez Reyes, the Costa Rican people and government's gratitude to the Dominican people and government for their valuable support within the OAS. He expressed, on behalf of his delegation and himself, his great appreciation for the warm hospitality and affection received during their stay in the Dominican Republic.

Santo Domingo, 17 June 1979.

[Signed] Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes, minister of foreign relations of the Dominican Republic; Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, minister of foreign relations of Costa Rica.

COMMITTEE SUPPORTS NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

PA192240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2323 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 18 Jun (EFE)--The Dominican Committee of Solidarity with Nicaragua today gave support to the creation of a provisional government in the Central American country which was formed by various sectors opposed to Anastasio Somoza's administration. In a press note disclosed to the EFE agency, the Dominican committee pointed out that "Dominican President Antonio Guzman's administration should break diplomatic relations with Somoza's government, as the Ecuadorean Government did yesterday, and support the new provisional Nicaraguan government." The communique is signed by, among others, doctors, professors, attorneys, politicians and artists.

ARMED FORCES SECRETARY COMMENTS ON RECRUITS

FL190118 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The secretary of the Armed Forces today denied that more than 1,000 members of the Dominican Revolutionary Party had joined the Armed Forces. Lt Gen [rank as heard] Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario referred to the rumors spread yesterday by former President Joaquin Balaguer. Balaguer himself said that it was a rumor, and it is nothing more than a rumor to us, said Valdez Hilario. The secretary of the armed forces said that to enter that institution the aspirants are submitted to a vigorous moral investigation to determine their lack of political motivation and to see that they do not have criminal records. Lt Gen Valdez Hilario said that these rumors can circulate only when they do not endanger the security of the state, because when this does [endanger the security] the Armed Forces take the necessary measures.

Vice President Comments on Recruits

FL190131 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 18 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] The vice president of the Dominican Republic today categorically rejected the rumor spread yesterday by former President Joaquin Balaguer which stated that recently 1,000 members of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] had joined the armed forces. Lic Jacobo Majluta also said that he does not know why these fears were mentioned by the former president in commenting on the changes which the PRD proposes to make in the country. Because our party has not made proposals which are not within the framework of a democratic system, he said that the government of Mr Antonio Guzman Fernandez is democratic, representative and stable. Contrary to what Balaguer says, President Guzman Fernandez has embarked on a policy of professionalizing the Armed Forces and making the armed forces of the country apolitical.

BARBADOS

FORDE CITES 'OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS' IN TALKS ON U.S. BASE

FL191400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] The negotiations between the United States and Barbados over the use of the former U.S. naval facility in St Lucy have not been completed. This was indicated yesterday by External Affairs Minister Mr Henry Forde. Mr Forde is just back from Washington where he held talks with the U.S. State Department. The discussions, he said covered bilateral and multi-lateral matters.

He told a televised news conference that Barbados felt there were still outstanding problems to be solved in relation to the closure of the facility. "I am hopeful that in the next couple of months we can come to a final position on the one or two outstanding questions", Mr Forde added. Last Thursday, newly appointed U.S. Ambassador Miss Sally Shelton said that her country considered the base negotiations closed.

Mr Forde did not name the outstanding areas but Barbados has been long pushing for rent for the base along with a technical assistance package, which it said was promised when the facility was established 21 years ago. Barbados is considering using the base as the new headquarters for the revamped regional police training college or as a unit for the regiment (defence force). Mr Forde's meeting with the press was mainly to discuss the just concluded meeting of the Caribbean group for cooperation in economic development, in Washington. This was his main reason for being in the U.S. capital.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO OIL TEAM ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL141405 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 14 Jun 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] A five-person team from Trinidad and Tobago has arrived in Barbados for detailed discussions on collaboration between the two governments in the exploration, refining and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products, an official statement said yesterday. The team includes Ovid Fernandes, special adviser to the minister of petroleum and mines, and Barry Barnes, international marketing manger of the Trinidad and Tobago Oil Company (TRINTOC).

The team arrived on Tuesday and had preliminary discussions with the deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry, Bernard St John. The visit of the team is intended to identify in detail the co-operation in the areas relating to petroleum which are contained in a memorandum of agreement for co-operation between the government of Barbados and the government of Trinidad and Tobago.

DOMINICA

HOUSE BEGINS HEARING CENSURE MOTION AGAINST JOHN

FL191748 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 19 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Dominican House of Assembly this morning started a session to debate a motion of censure against Prime Minister Patrick John who is (?not) attending the sitting. However, Mr John, who has defiantly held on to power despite the resignation of his (full) government, has sent a statement to the House which is to be read later.

The censure motion is almost certain to be the beginning of the end for John since the opposition and a splinter group formed by former government parliamentarians are alined against him. Under the constitution, if the motion is passed, John will either have to resign or dissolve parliament in 3 days. The public session of the House, which normally holds 150 people, is today packed with about 300 people in the (precincts).

Prime Minister To Resign

PA192356 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 19 Jun (AFP)--A compromise solution which provides for the resignation of Prime Minister Patrick John was adopted today by the Parliament of this small island of 75,000 inhabitants in order to end the acute constitutional crisis which has lasted for the past 3 weeks. An acting president, whose election is scheduled for the next 3 days, will replace John. To appoint Agriculture Minister Oliver Seraphin as acting prime minister and opposition leader Eugenia Charles as minister of justice or of finance or both. [sentence as received]

In exchange for his resignation within 3 days, Minister [title as received] Patrick John has obtained from the Parliament a concession which permits him to save face: The initially planned motion to censure him will be (?dropped). However, this friendly agreement, reached after a 2 and 1/2 hour meeting between John and Eugenia Charles, will not put an end to the general strike which has paralyzed the island for the past 3 weeks.

Dominica's paralysis is so complete that even the jails, lacking guards, have been left empty. Among the escaped prisoners is Desmond Potter, the murderer of two U.S. tourists. Because of the prevailing insecurity, the 83 soldiers of the defense force, the police and citizens' groups carry out day and night patrols in the streets of Roseau, the small capital of Dominica with 15,000 inhabitants. Observers believe that the strike may be lifted before the weekend. However, it is still not known what position will be taken by the Committee of National Salvation, which is made up of several extreme leftist organizations.

JAMAICA

TALKS WITH CUBA ON COOPERATION AGREEMENTS REVIEWED

FL151513 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 15 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The state of existing cooperation agreements between Jamaica and Cuba is being reviewed at a meeting now taking place in Havana. The fourth meeting of the Jamaica-Cuba Commission got underway yesterday 14 June and will continue until next week Wednesday 20 June. In addition to the review, Cuba is considering plans for continuing collaboration. At present Jamaica and Cuba have agreed to (?continue) (word indistinct) education and (construction). In the sector of construction, the meeting is expected to make final plans for the construction of nine sports centers across the (?island). Jamaica's delegation to the week long meeting is led by the minister of youth and sports, Hugh Small, and the parliamentary secretary for foreign affairs Mr Derrick Heaven is chairing the session.

BOLIVIA

YPFB FORECASTS HUGE LOSS IN 1979 DOMESTIC OIL SALES

PY191818 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 14 Jun 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] Patino Ayorda, general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], confirmed yesterday that the enterprise is facing a critical economic situation which is gradually being aggravated "because of a mistaken policy which was applied in the past" and the deficit caused by subsidizing prices for the refined products which are sold within the country.

He confirmed the figures published by PRESENCIA 1 month ago which were based on reports he gave in Sucre that in 1978, for instance, the YPFB cost for processing crude petroleum was $16.48 per barrel and that the enterprise obtained only $11.43 per barrel when selling it on the internal market. This gave a deficit of $5.05. He added that this meant a loss of $40,220,567 in the sale of 7,964,468 barrels. Patino Ayoroa added, using illustrative graphs, that the cost of processed crude in 1979 will be $20.09 per barrel and that $11.66 per barrel will be obtained in sales on the internal market. The negative difference is $8.43. The forecast for this year is a loss of $77,511,450 in the sale of 9,194,715 barrels.

CHILE

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. SAYS RELATIONS NORMAL, NO PRESSURES

PY200124 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Ambassador to the United States Jose Miguel Barros today received precise instructions from President Augusto Pinochet concerning the future of Chilean-U.S. relations during a meeting which lasted slightly over 1 hour. The diplomat said that in view of the irregular pattern of relations between the two nations, the current status could be called normal. He acknowledged that it is difficult to predict the future of the Townley [as heard] case.

He indicated that he left the meeting with President Pinochet utterly convinced that it had been of the highest importance for relations between the two nations. He said he had received very precise instructions and will continue making efforts to achieve good relations between the two countries as they should be, always abiding by certain basic principles. Asked about alleged pressures applied on him, Barros said that there have never been pressures, and in any case he would have never accepted them. Chile does not accept pressures, the ambassador emphasized.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS OAS MUST SOLVE NICARAGUAN CRISIS

PY200000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Jun (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that Chile believes the Organization of American States (OAS) can and must resolve the Nicaraguan crisis during its consultive meeting in Washington. The Chilean Foreign Ministry stated that "the first positive step this inter-American organization can make is to cut off the influx of arms from abroad to help achieve domestic peace and prevent the conflict from becoming international." Chile plans to participate in the consultive meeting, which will start in Washington on Thursday, through its permanent ambassador to the OAS, Pedro Daza.

The communique issued by the Foreign Ministry said: "We believe the OAS can and must help resolve the sensitive situation currently prevailing in Nicaragua and Central America." Chilean diplomats have stated that the OAS has the means necessary to put an end to the bloodshed caused by the struggle between Sandinist guerrillas and President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard. The official communique issued today warned, however, that the pacifying actions must be based on the principles of the inter-American system "taking care to avoid violating the principle of nonintervention." The Chilean Government indicated: "All mechanisms for collective security, esepcially the TIAR (Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty) must be fully taken into account."

MEXICO

POLICE BREAK UP NEW LEFTIST EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION

PA192030 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 19 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Jun (EFE)--Mexican police have disbanded an extremist organization which sought to assassinate agrarian officials and leaders, the attorney general's office announced here today. The arrest of two members of the Revolutionary Organization of the Proletariat [Organizacion Revolucionaria del Proletariado--ORP] enabled police to learn that the main objective of the group was to "liquidate agrarian officials and leaders who delay and hinder the distribution of land." The extremists, identified as Javier Argote Ceja and Prof Salvador Gonzalez Leanos, indicated that their organization has branches in at least five states and in Mexico City.

An attorney general's office spokesman said that through acts of violence the ORP wanted to intensify the agrarian reform problems and end with the large landed estates and those which protect them. The spokesman added that Argote Ceja and Gonzalez Leanos said that the "leadership council" of their organization ordered them to kill Arturo Real Fernandez, agrarian delegate in Zacatecas State, because he protects the huge land holdings of a family in the region. Judicial police say that they are investigating the alleged branches of this new extremist organization throughout the country in order to disband it completely.

PANAMA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. ANSWERS MURPHY LETTER

PA200436 Paris AFP in Spanish 0350 GMT 20 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Panama, 19 Jun (AFP)--Panamanian Ambassador to the United States Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara has said that Panama is not answerable to any foreign government. He made these statements in a letter in reply to Congressman John Murphy on how the funds to be received from the operation of the canal will be used. Lopez Guevara's letter was made public today by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry.

In his letter, Lopez Guevara says that Panama's rights, as contained in the new treaties, are not subject to renegotiation, nor do they depend on the will of any congressman. He says the same applies to U.S. rights, which cannot be altered unilaterally by the Panamanian Assembly. Lopez Guevara said, my country is not under the wing of any congress, nor does it have to answer to any foreign government. In his letter, Lopez Guevara says that the United States would be committing a serious violation of the treaties if congress refuses to pass the law which would allow it to exercise its rights and fulfill its obligations through the canal commission established in the treaty.